TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

industrial area. The opportunities for employment would have been greater if the Government Departments, big Factories, Mills and private undertakings had effected their recruitment through the Employment Exchange to the fullest extent. Some of the Defence units, Post and Telegraphs, Binny Mills and a few small employers have commenced to make use of this Employment Exchange.

895. The placement figures could have been more promising but for the following facts:—

1. Most of the vacancies in Indian Air Force Units are being filled up without reference to the Employment Exchange by appointing the surplus personnel of other units.

2. The Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., which comes directly under the Ministry of Defence is not making full use of the Employment Exchange. A majority of their recruitment is made without any reference to the Employment Exchange.

3. Private employers are generally making recruitment at their gates as there appears to be an adequate supply of the type of labour required by them, and

4. The Railway Department in this Region is now referring their vacancies to the Mysore State Forces Ex-Service men Association through the Special Officer and they seldom refer to the Employment Exchanges.

896. The Employment Advisory Committee was constituted in September 1951 comprising the representatives of employers, labourers and Government with the Minister for Law and Labour as its Chairman.

897. The activities of the organisation were published by the insertion of advertisements in papers, issue of monthly Press Notes, notes for broadcast, screening of cinema slides and intensive contacts with employers by Employment Exchange executives with a view to increasing the efficiency of the Employment Exchange.

(vi) Joint-Stock Companies.

898. Twenty-four new companies all limited by shares were registered during the year. Of these, 10 were Public and 14 Private. No company went into voluntary liquidation and no company was compulsorily liquidated during the year. Three companies were struck off the

Register under Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act. There were 491 companies on the rolls of which 456 were limited by shares (204 public and 252 private) and 35 companies limited by guarantee.

Capital of Companies.

899. Five companies raised their Authorised Capital by Rs. 21 lakhs. The subscribed Capital of 50 companies was increased by Rs. 5·286 lakhs and of 13 companies was reduced by Rs. 2 lakhs. The paid-up capital of 73 companies was increased by Rs. 485 lakhs and of 12 companies was reduced by Rs. 82,626.

Mysore Societies Registration Act III of 1904.

900. There were 842 Societies on the Register at the end of the year, of which 50 societies were registered during the year.

901. Firms Registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, were 1,273.

Financial Results.

902. The receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 10,758 including a sum of Rs. 483 under the Partnership Act and Rs. 1,000 under the Mysore Societies Registration Act, as against Rs. 22,639 including Rs. 495 under the Mysore Partnership Act and Rs. 1,400 under the Mysore Insurance Act (since repealed) during the previous year.

General.

903. The Mysore Companies Act (Act No. XVIII of 1938) and the Mysore Partnership Act VI of 1936 were repealed and the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, the Indian Partnership Act IX of 1932, the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (XXXVIII of 1949) and the Indian Banking Companies Act 1949 (X of 1949) were made applicable to the State with effect from 1st April 1951.

904. The functions of the Central Government under all the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, excepting those under Sections 11 (3), 11 (4), 107 (5), 144 (1) and (2), 151, 249 (1) and 277 (8) were entrusted to the State Government.

905. The Indian Companies (Amendment) Ordinance 1951 (No. III of 1951), imposes certain restrictions in the matter of changes in the Managing Agents, Managing Directors, their remuneration and duration of appointment. New Sections 86 J, 87 AA, 87 BB and 87 CC have been introduced into the Indian Companies Act to give effect to these provisions.

906. Three other Sections 153 C, 153 D and 289 B have been introduced providing an alternative remedy to